The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,085.

[Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 1. 1786.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr KIPPLING's *Benefit.*

On WEDNESDAY next, May 3d 1786. will be revived,
(Not acted here these four years),
The Favourite Comedy of the

RECRUITING OFFICER.

Written by GEORGE FARQUHAR, Esq;
With alterations, as now performing at the Theatres Royal in London.

The Author of Biographia Dramatica, in speaking of this play, makes the following obſervations—"This moſt entertaining and lively Comedy, which is at this time, and probably will ever continue to be, one of the moſt ſtandard and eſtabliſhed amuſements of the Britiſh Stage, was written on the very ſpot where the author has fixed his ſcene of action, viz. Shrewſbury, and at a time when he was himſelf a recruiting officer in that town, and, by all accounts of him, the very character he has drawn in that of Captain Plume.—The characters are natural, the dialogue genteel, and the wit entirely ſpirited and genuine. In ſhort, to ſay the leaſt we can in its praiſe, we can ſcarcely keep within the limits aſſigned us; and, were we to ſay the moſt, we could ſcarcely do juſtice to its merit."

Captain Plume,	Mr WOODS;
Juſtice Balance,	Mr SPARKS;
Serjeant Kite,	Mr HALLION;
Worthy,	Mr BELL;
And Bullock,	Mr WILSON;
Thomas Appletree and Welch Collier,	Mr KIPPLING;
Coſtar Pearmain,	Mr O'REILLY;
Conſtable,	Mr J. BLAND;
And Captain Brazen,	Mr LA-MASH.
Melinda,	Mrs WOODS;
Roſe,	Mrs J. BLAND;
Lucy,	Mrs HENDERSON;
And Sylvia,	Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.

With the following Entertainment, for that Night only,
GIORDANI's Favourite Scotch Song of
QUEEN MARY's LAMENTATION,
By Mrs ILIFF.

Mr KIPPLING will repeat a Sateric Comic Piece, called,

A Looking Glaſs for the Times;

OR,

THE CHARMS OF MONEY,
In the Character of a Diſtreſſed Poet,
As ſpoken by Mr PARSON's, at the Theatres in London.
with the greateſt applauſe.
(By Particular Deſire)
The Country Boy's Progreſs through London,
WITH THE WOODEN SHOE DANCE,
By Mr KIPPLING.
And a NEW COMIC PIECE,
By Mr WILSON.

To which will be added, the Favourite New Comedy of two Acts, *(never performed in this Kingdom)*, called,

The Humouriſt; or, Who's Who?

As performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, upwards of one hundred and fifty nights, with moſt unbounded Approbation.

Sir Anthony Halfwit,	Mr WILSON;
Frolic,	Mr O'REILLY;
[illegible]	Mr ILIFF;
And Dabble, the adverti[illegible] dentiſt,	Mr KIPPLING.
Diana (with a Song)	Mrs ILIFF;
Mrs Mattadore,	Mrs CHARTERIS;
Sally,	Mrs J. BLAND;
And Mrs Meddle,	Mrs WILMOT-WELLS.

Tickets to be had of Mr KIPPLING, at Mr Campbell's, Sym's Cloſe, Calton; at Poole's and the Exchange Coffeehouſes; and of Mr GIBB, at the Theatre, of whom places for the Boxes may be taken.

On THURSDAY Evening, May 4. 1786. will be preſented,
A Comedy, called, The

WAY TO KEEP HIM.

Lovemore,	Mr WOODS;
Sir Brilliant Faſhion,	Mr LA-MASH;
William,	Mr CHARTERIS;
Sideboard,	Mr J. BLAND;
And Sir Baſhful Conſtant,	Mr WILSON.
Mrs Lovemore,	Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;
Lady Conſtant,	Mrs WOODS;
Muſlin,	Mrs J. BLAND;
Mignionet,	Mrs O'REILLY;
Furniſh,	Mrs CHARTERIS;

AND

The Widow Belmour, with the Original Song, Mrs SPARKS.
End of the Play, a New Hunting Song, by Mr BELL, called,
"*Bright Phœbus has mounted the Chariot of Day.*"
And a Comic Song, by Mr KIPPLING.
To which will be added, (*5th time*) a Muſical Farce, called,

PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY.

As performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, with univerſal applauſe.
With the Original Medley Overture,
Compoſed by Dr ARNOLD.

The characters to be new dreſſed in the habits of the times.

Peeping Tom,	Mr WILSON;
Harold,	Mr MICHEL;
Crazy,	Mr KIPPLING;
Earl of Mercia,	Mr WILMOT-WELLS;
Count Lewis,	Mr J. BLAND;
And the Mayor of Coventry,	Mr O'REILLY.
Maud,	Mrs SPARKS;
The Mayoreſs,	Mrs CHARTERIS;
Lady Godiva,	Mrs J. BLAND;
And Emma,	Mrs ILIFF.

EDUCATION.

MR CHAPMAN, Miniſter of Kinfauns, ſome time ago eſtabliſhed a BOARDING SCHOOL, for educating a few Young Gentlemen in the principles of the Engliſh, Latin, and French Languages; together with Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography.—That he may have his Pupils trained entirely according to his own plan of inſtruction, he wiſhes that they ſhould be committed to his care at the age of ſix or ſeven years.

And he gives this notice, That he will begin a Claſs of ſuch boys in the month of May current.

The ſituation of Kinfauns is remarkably favourable to health; and Mr Chapman truſts, that the maternal tenderneſs children receive in his family, will contribute both to their happineſs, and the vigour of their conſtitutions. Beſides opening their minds with uſeful knowledge, he will particularly attend to the rectitude of their behaviour, and endeavour to impreſs them with a proper ſenſe of virtue and religion. To inſpire youth with a regard to piety and moral obligation, he conſiders as an object of the greateſt importance; and every exertion to promote this end, he preſumes, muſt be highly acceptable.

Board and Education, Six Guineas a Quarter.

For further particulars, letters may be addreſſed to Mr Chapman, Miniſter of Kinfauns, by Perth.

This Day is Publiſhed,
Price 1s. or 1s. 3d. by Poſt,

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE;

OR,

LITERARY MISCELLANY, for April 1786.

(With a View of MELVILLE CASTLE, the Seat of the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS.)

CONTAINING

SOME Account of the Travels of JAMES BRUCE, Eſq; of Kinnaird—An Attempt to point out ſome of the conſequences which flow from the Diſcovery of the Compoſition of Water—Biographical Sketch of the late Dr Wight of Glaſgow—Analyſis and Volianic Theory of the Baſaltes of the Giants Cauſeway in Ireland, &c.—Remarks on Dr Gillies's Style—Of Dr Beatties Evidences of the Chriſtian religion—Extracts from the manuſcript Diary of Peter Birrel—Anecdotes of Dr Johnſton, Voltaire, &c.

With many other curious and valuable articles.

Printed for and ſold by J. SIBBALD, Edinburgh; and by Dunlop and Wilſon, Glaſgow; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; and W. Boyd, Dumfries.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE,

FOR MAKING TABLE BEER,

HAVING been for ſome time paſt anxiouſly enquired after by many families, the Public are reſpectfully informed, that a freſh Cargo is newly arrived from America,—to be had at HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO's, facing the Tron Church.

Old Malt Whiſky for Sale.

JOHN LITTLE Spirit Dealer, Lawnmarket, reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has on hand a large quantity of exceeding fine old Whiſky, which he has purchaſed from Malt Diſtillers only; and he can with confidence recommended it as equal in quality to what is generally ſold in town as Fairntoſh, at a very extravagant price. Families will have it delivered at any place in town at 3 s. ſingle ſpirits; good proof ditto, 3s. 4d.; old rectified ditto, 3 s. 8 d. per gallon.

He has always on hand a large quantity of genuine Malt Spirits, and families will be ſupplied at his ſhop at the loweſt poſſible wholeſale prices.

Likewiſe may be had at ſaid ſhop, Foreign Spirits, Teas, &c. of the beſt quality, and equally low as any in town.

Houſe and Shop for Sale.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the DWELLING-HOUSE in the firſt ſtorey of the land entering from the Weſtmoſt Meal-market Stairs, preſently poſſeſſed by Nathaniel Grant, and conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, well accommodated with cloſets and other conveniencies.

And alſo the SHOP entering from the Cowgate immemediately under the ſaid dwelling-houſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Donald Macdonald hoſier.

For particulars, apply to William Brodie writer, Merchant Street.

SALE OF LANDS IN ATHOL.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 5th day of May 1786, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

The Lands of ORCHILL or URQUHILBEG, lying Grazings of EDINTOWN, in Glengary, which belonged to the deceaſed Mr Daniel Macduff merchant in Dunkeld.

The Lands of Orchill are pleaſantly ſituated on the north ſide of the river Garry, about ſeventeen miles from Dunkeld, and three miles from Blair, on the great road leading from Dunkeld to Blair. The grazings in Glengary are extenſive, and fit for paſturing either black cattle or ſheep.

There are no tacks upon any part of the premiſſes. The progreſs of writs may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Nairne accomptant in Edinburgh, who is empowered to treat with any perſon inclined to purchaſe by private bargain, and will inform as to further particulars.

AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in whole or in Lots, within the King's Arms Inn in Ayr, upon Friday the 12th day of May curt.

The Lands of BROCKLOCH, lying in the pariſh of Maybole, and ſhire of Ayr. Theſe lands are holden of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs books at 113 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots. They extend to nearly 300 acres Scotch meaſure, are ſituated within a mile of the town of Maybole, and are highly improvable.

The free rent payable out of theſe lands juſt now, after deduction of all public burdens, is 25 l. Sterling. But the preſent leaſes, which were for fifteen years, expire at Whitſunday next, when a very conſiderable riſe may be expected. The proprietor has already been offered 90l. Sterling per annum for a new leaſe.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Blane, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or to David Limond, writer in Ayr, perſons intending to purchaſe, either by private bargain, or at the roup, may apply for further information.

Roup of Black Cattle, Houſehold Furniture, &c.
Near Fort-William.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon the farm of Corpach, near Fort-William, upon the 25th and 26th days of May curt.

The WHOLE STOCK, conſiſting of Milk and Yeild Cows, Stots, Heifers, Bulls, and Black Cattle of all kinds, Sheep, Horſes, farming Utenſils, Houſehold Furniture, &c. &c. preſently upon the ſaid farm of Corpach, and other neighbouring farms, as lately poſſeſſed by the factor on the eſtate of Lochell.

As this large and valuable ſtocking of cattle has been ſelected and reared up with care and attention for a courſe of years, from the beſt breed in the highlands, they are inferior to none in point of quality; and the great demand for them from all quarters, of late years, with the advanced price at which they ſold on all occaſions, is the beſt evidence of the public eſtimation of their value and quality.

The ſale of the cattle, &c. to hold on the 25th. and of the houſehold furniture on the 26th days of May.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within Gibb's Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Tueſday the 9th May 1786, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That Sloop the Doctor,

As ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of Leith about 60 tons burthen, with her float boat and apparelling.

Alſo, (by Adjournment) time and place foreſaid,
The Brigantine MAGDALENA,

About 66 tons carpenter's meaſure, with her float boat and apparelling, as ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of Leith.

Inventories of both veſſels, and articles of roup, are in the hands of John Peat writer in Edinburgh.

BATHING QUARTERS.

TO LET on very reaſonable terms, a Genteel FURNISHED LODGING in the ſkirts of Leith, conſiſting of five rooms, kitchen, waſhing-houſe, &c. ſo laid out as that it will eaſily divide, having a handſome dining-room and bedroom, in one end; and three rooms in the other, with the kithen in the middle.

For particulars enquire at the Poſt-Office, Leith, or at D. Oliphant, Bank of Scotland Edinburgh.

SEA BATHING.

A HOUSE Furniſhed at Bathfield, being part of that large building near the Battery. The houſe is delightfully ſituated on a riſing ground, and commands an extenſive proſpect, and is at the ſame time within a few paces of the bathing place, which is covered with a tent.

For particulars enquire at the houſe

TO LET furniſhed or unfurniſhed, for one or more years and may be entered to immediately, or at Whitſunday next,

A Dwelling-Houſe at Roſemount,

conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, bed-rooms, cloſets, kitchen, garrets, &c. The Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated ſix miles eaſt from Edinburgh; the air is eſteemed very healthful, and ſoil remarkably dry; is very commodious for ſea-bathing, being near the town of Preſtonpans, which has the advantage of a ſtage coach going to Edinburgh every day.

For particulars, pleaſe apply at Roſemount.

Not to be repeated.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday,

THE HOUSE of NEWTON, ſix meaſured miles ſouth-eaſt from Edinburgh, and about halfway betwixt Dalkeith and Muſſelburgh, with ſome paſture grounds.

And alſo to be Sold or Let, and entered to immediately,

The Houſe, Offices, and Garden, at Inverеſk, which belonged to the deceaſed John Paton, Eſq; and were lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Hope. The houſe and offices are in good repair. The garden contains about two Engliſh acres, and is ſtocked with the very beſt kind of fruits. The purchaſe paſſeſſing [illegible] to the houſe.

For further particulars apply to James Walker writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

Sale of Furniture.

No. 6. South St David's Street, on Wedneſday the 3d inſt.

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of Mounted Beds, Down Beds, Blankets, Chairs, Carpets, a ſet of Joining-Thables, Side-board Tables, Tea and Table China, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The ſale to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till all is ſold off. Mrs BOWIE Auctioneer.

MILLFIELD RACES, 1786.

TO be Run for over Millfield Plain, on Wedneſday the 14th of June, FIFTY POUNDS, by horſes of all ages, four years old, carrying 7 ſtones 4 lib.; five years old, 8 ſtones 4 lib.; ſix years old, 8 ſtones 11 lib. and aged, 9 ſtones 1 lib. Fillies to be allowed 2 lib. A winner of one 50 l. in this preſent year to carry 3 lib. extra; of two or more 50 l. 5 lib. The beſt of three four mile heats.

On Thurſday the 15th, over the ſame courſe, FIFTY POUNDS, free for all ages, carrying weights as above. The winner of the firſt day's plate, not to be allowed to ſtart for

On Friday the 16th, the HUNTERS SWEEPSTAKES, ſixteen ſubſcribers, to carry 12 ſtones, the beſt of three four mile heats. To be rode by gentlemen.

The horſes to be entered at the houſe of Joſeph Gibſon in Millfield, on Monday the 12th day of June, between the hours of two and ſix afternoon. To pay three guineas entrance, towards future diverſion.

Certificates under the hands of the breeders, to be ſhewn at the time of entrance; and not leſs than three reputed running horſes to enter and run for the above prizes, unleſs the Stewards ſhall otherwiſe determine.

If any diſputes ariſe, the ſame are to be determined by the Stewards, or whom they ſhall appoint.

The Right Hon. LORD HADDO,
DANIEL ORD, Eſq; } Stewards.

N. B. Ordinaries each day, at Joſeph Gibſon's in Millfield at two o'clock.

The horſes to ſtart at four o'clock preciſely.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and SALE, at the Cuſtomhouſes of Port Glaſgow and Kirkcudbright, upon the reſpective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day.

PORT GLASGOW, Friday, May 5th, 1786.—The Materials of the Hull of the Cutter Endeavour, burden 97 ons, (after being broke up) together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Monday, May 8th, 1786.—The Materials of the Hull of the Cutter Two Brothers, burden 85 tons, (after being broke up), together with her tackle, furniture, and apparel.

For Gibraltar, Marſeilles, Leghorn, Algiers, Smyrna, and Conſtantinople.

The Ship BELLONA,
CAPTAIN LOCHTY,

Will be ready to ſail from Leith Roads by the 20th of May.

For freight or paſſage apply to Martin and Kerr, Leith, or James Hutchiſon at Burntiſland.

The Bellona is a fine ſhip, a faſt ſailer, and has good accommodation for paſſengers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE SHIP
ALEXANDER,
ALEXANDER RITCHIE Maſter.

She is a good veſſel, ſails faſt, has a new Mediterranean paſs, and excellent accommodations for paſſengers; is now ready to take in goods at Greenock, and will be clear to ſail the 25th of May.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Meſſ. Allan and Steuart, Edinburgh, Mr William Donald merchant, Glaſgow, or John Stuart, Greenock.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE,
APRIL 24.

Per Quarter.	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	28	to 36	6	Hog ditto,	26	to 28	0
Barley,	28	to 36	6	Beans,	26	to 30	0
Rye,	22	to 24	0	Tares,	30	to 36	0
Oats,	15	to 19	6	Flour Per Sack.			
Pale Malt,	33	to 37	0	Firſt,	29	to 30	0
Brown Malt,	34	to 37	6	Second,	26	to 27	0
Peaſe	36	to 40	0	Third,	24	to 28	0

To be LENT at WHITSUNDAY next,

SEVEN Thouſand Pounds Sterling,

upon one or more heritable ſecurities.

Enquire at Thomas Tod, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

A Coach and Harneſs for Sale.

TO be SOLD, a COACH and HARNESS for four horſes. The Coach was lately new lined, painted and thoroughly repaired; it and the wheels are in good condition; the wheel-harneſs almoſt new; two hammer-cloths; ſetters for the Coach, &c.

To be ſeen at the late Mrs General Abercromby's coach-houſe, George's Square.—The price Thirty-five Guineas.

Further information may be had at the houſe, or of James Watſon, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh. Not to be repeated

Farms in Tweeddale.

TO be LET, the following FARMS of the eſtate of Kilbucho, in the ſhire of Peebles, and within a few miles of the market-town of Biggar:

I. MITCHILHILL.—at preſent poſſeſſed by Alexander Gibſon, conſiſting of above 800 Scots acres, arable and paſture grounds.

II BLANDEARING and RAW—as preſently in the poſſeſſion of William Tod, containnig above 700 Scots acres, partly arable and partly ſheep paſture.

III. CLEUGH, GOSSLAND, and NEWMAINS—as preſently poſſeſſed by Archibald Plenderleath, and his ſubtenants, containing alſo about 700 acres ſame meaſure.

IV. PARGATESTONE—a farm chiefly arable, upon Biggar water, and now poſſeſſed by John Carlech.

N B. Theſe farms will be ſet according to the preſent poſſeſſions, or in any other way that may be more convenient for the tenants. And the proprietor is willing to give proper encouragement by employing money on incloſing, or other improvements.

Propoſals in writing may be made to Mr Loch of Rachan, near Biggar; or to William Dick writer to the ſignet, at Edinburgh.

The following is an authentic account of the proceedings in the caſe of the KING againſt GEORGE ROBERT FITZGERALD, Eſq; and Others, at Caſtlebar, on Tueſday, the 11th of April ult.

After the Grand Jury were ſworn, and had received their charge from the Chief Baron,

Mr Stanley ſtated, that he was councli for Mr Fitzgerald, who appeared by his Lordſhip's calender, to be committed for the murder of Mr M'Donnell; that ſince his committal, he had been treated with unexampled cruelty and ſeverity; his friends, his council, and his agents had been denied acceſs to him; and he was not ſuffered to write, or receive a letter, which did not undergo the previous inſpection of the gaoler; that guards were placed in his room, and no one ſuffered to ſpeak to him, but in the preſence or hearing of thoſe guards, and a ſcene of oppreſſion practiſed towards him, which would diſgrace the moſt deſpotic country in Europe. Precedents for ſuch conduct might perhaps be found in the ſtate trials, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.—but there had been no inſtance ſince the Revolution, when a priſoner, committed even for high treaſon againſt the State, had been denied a communication with his friends and his council, preparatory to his defence. It was granted to thoſe concerned in the aſſaſſination plot, in the reign of King William. It was ſo done in the caſes of Lord Wenton and Lord Lovat, and in the caſe of Mr Charles Radcliff, who was attainted for high treaſon in the rebellion in 1715.

Mr Attorney General ſaid, he underſtood Mr Fitzgerald had been treated with every indulgence, conſiſtent with his ſecurity.

The Chief Baron then ſaid, that a gaol was a place of ſafe cuſtody, not of puniſhment; and directed that Mr Fitzgerald's council and agents, ſhould have acceſs to him at all ſeaſonable times.

The Grand Jury having found bills againſt Mr Fitzgerald, and his party, for the murder of Mr M'Donnell, and alſo of Mr Charles Hipſon, the Judge directed Mr Fitzgerald ſhould be brought up to be arraigned, whereupon he was brought to court in his bed, a phyſician having reported that his life could not be endangered.

Mr Fitzgerald was then arraigned, and pleaded not guilty: And being aſked, Whether he was ready for his trial?

Mr Stanley moved to put off the trial, ſtating the hardſhips under which his client had laboured ſince his commitment, and produced an affidavit, which ſtated, that, ſince Mr Fitzgerald's committal, the proſecutor, with ſeveral others in arms, broke into the goal, knocked down the centinel, and fired ſeveral ſhots at Mr Fitzgerald, and gave him ſeveral wounds under which he languiſhed: That ſince his committal, his tenants had been baniſhed, his lands laid waſte, and his friends and witneſſes intimidated from coming near him, by the fury and violence of the proſecutors and their friends: That his conſtitution was ſo debilitated, by the great effuſion of blood, that it was impoſſible for him to be prepared: That he had ſeveral material witneſſes, whom he named, whoſe attendance he hoped to procure by the next aſſizes; and that by the artifice and miſrepreſentation of the proſecutor, ſuch a cry had been raiſed againſt him, that he could not with ſafety to his life abide his trial at the preſent aſſizes. Upon thoſe grounds the trial was poſtponed; but the Attorney-General gave Mr Fitzgerald notice to be prepared much ſooner than the next aſſizes; whereupon the Chief Baron, at the deſire of the Attorney-General, adjourned the commiſſion to Caſtlebar, till the 7th of June next, when his Lordſhip and Baron Power are to return, in order to put an end to this very intereſting and important trial.

The counſel for Mr Fitzgerald are, Mr Stanley, Mr Farrell, Mr Burke, Mr King, and Mr Owen.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *April 26.*

DEFERED Ways and Means and the Supply to Friday.

PETITION OF MR HASTINGS.

Major *Scott* roſe, and ſaid, in conſequence of the notice he had given yeſterday, he now meant to preſent a petition to the Houſe from Mr Haſtings. Heavy and numerous charges had been preſented to the Houſe by one of its members againſt that Gentleman. He had not only to complain that thoſe charges, which were ſwelled to a moſt extraordinary ſize, had been printed. This was an order of the Houſe, and though he might think the meaſure hard, he felt himſelf in duty bound to ſubmit. But what could he ſay of the very extraordinary induſtry with which theſe charges were publiſhed at large? Mr Debrett, with his uſual aſſiduity, had done every thing which he could to circulate them as widely as poſſible. This was a circumſtance of much conſequence to the perſon againſt whom they were laid. And it became an object of much ſerious conſideration with him to combat the impreſſion they were calculated to make in the beſt way he was able.

Mr *Burke* ſaid, he had no objections whatever to every degree of fairneſs which Mr Haſtings could deſire. And he hoped not to tranſgreſs againſt the eſſential rules of juſtice in his endeavours to ſecure its great and eſſential intereſts.

MR HASTINGS TO BE HEARD AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

Major *Scott* having brought up the petition, moved, that Mr Haſtings ſhould be heard at the bar of the Houſe on the matter in charge againſt him; and that he ſhould be ſerved with a copy of theſe charges.

Sir *Grey Cooper* objected only to the latter part of the motion, and ſtated a variety of precedents, which he alledged rendered it altogether informal, that a perſon in the predicament of Mr Haſtings ſhould be ſerved with a copy of the accuſations againſt him, as theſe accuſations were not in their preſent ſtate complete. The Houſe might alter them. Let them in the firſt place be brought to ſuch ſpecific points by the wiſdom of the Houſe. And then when they were adopted as ſpecific charges againſt Mr Haſtings, he would have a right to demand them, and alſo to require ſuch time for making his defence as he might deem neceſſary.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured to bring the Houſe to the true ſtate of the queſtion. He was clear in his own mind, that the great ends of ſubſtantial juſtice required, that the moment any accuſation was brought forward, the party accuſed was entitled to be formally put on his defence, that no part of the attack might take effect without his attention, or be admitted to operate againſt him, while he had it in his power by any means to defeat that operation. It was premature in this place to give any opinion on the charges already before the Houſe. He had no ſcruple of owning without heſitation or reſerve, that the charges did contain very weighty and important materials, which would require the moſt ſolemn and deliberate attention and inveſtigation of Parliament. This was his opinion of the objects which the papers now before the Houſe exhibited. He conſidered himſelf and every individual in the Houſe bound in conſcience to give the queſtion a moſt impartial and ſerious diſcuſſion; and he for one was anxious to proſecute the man, whoever he was, to whom the dreadful enormities ſtated in theſe papers applied, to condign puniſhment. He thought at the ſame time, that it became the Houſe in its judicial capacity to be rather anxious to find innocence than guilt. This humanity was a neceſſary quality of their proceeding, as every man ought to be preſumed guiltleſs until the contrary was proved againſt him. Before he ſat down he could not help obſerving on the form of theſe charges, that notwithſtanding the very heavy matter they contained, that matter was involved with a great deal of other matter irrelevant, confuſed, and extraneous; inſomuch that, in many parts, the facts were detailed in a manner which render them unintelligible: ſo that he ſhould think the more eligible way of bringing the matter ſubſtantially to iſſue, would be by reducing the points thus complicated to a more concentered form, to diveſt them of all that extraneous and unneceſſary detail which accompanied them in their preſent ſtate.

Mr *Burke* accounted to the Houſe at ſome length for the preſent ſhape in which theſe accuſations appeared. He deſired the Right Hon. Gentleman would tell him or the Houſe, how it was poſſible to have inſtituted ſuch a charge, without a circumſtantial detail of the facts with which the conduct which he criminated was connected. He gave ſeveral examples of this, both from the caſe of Benares and the country of Oude. He explained the meaning of miſdemeanors. It applied to crimes for which there was no name in the language, and was a general term to denominate ſuch enormities as no other phraſeology could expreſs He repreſented the difficulty of ſpecifying with ſuch ſufficient accuracy or diſcrimination thoſe crimes that were in ſome degree local, or derived their criminality from the habits, feelings, and cuſtoms of the place where they were committed. He adverted to the caſe of the royal offspring of Oude. The outrages perpetrated againſt theſe Princeſſes were many of them of a kind, which at firſt ſight might not appear very atrocious to people in this country. Expoſing women in the market-place, naked, he was afraid might not be ſhocking to Engliſhmen, unleſs it was alſo allowed, and known, how different the manners and feelings in that country were to thoſe which were moſt faſhionable in this. He ſtated the fact in this comparative view in ſuch a manner, as convulſed the Houſe with laughter. Now, ſaid he, it was becauſe theſe facts were very ſerious in that country indeed, that he found it ſo difficult to make them appear in a ſerious light to thoſe who were to judge of them here. How were thoſe who had not a competent knowledge of the ſentiments entertained of female honour in India, to judge of the diſhonour done to the moſt illuſtrious females there?

It was incumbent, in ſtating ſuch a crime, to ſhew that this inſult of being expoſed naked in the market-place was the groſſeſt that could be offered to the delicacy of the ſex; that timid, ſoft, and mild as they were in their minds and manners, many of the Indian women would rather die than be thus expoſed; that many of them had in fact parted with their lives when they could not live without being reduced to this diſhonourable ſituation. This was a proof, among many others, how much more firmly attached to modeſty or purity the followers of the Alcoran were than the followers of the Bible. He concluded, from a variety of caſes which he ſtated for illuſtrating and enforcing his reaſoning on this particular, that the charges, however weakly they might be drawn up, could not been exhibited ſimply, or altogether diveſted of ſuch details as were neceſſary to explain or render them intelligible to thoſe not previouſly converſant in Indian affairs.

Mr *Fox* was not a little aſtoniſhed at the obſervation of the Right Honourable Gentleman who had given ſo decided an opinion on the charges now exhibited. He ſtated with ſome warmth the inconſiſtency which appeared in the Honourable Gentleman's opinion. He had ſaid that no man, from the charges as they now ſtood, could ſay aye or no. He denied that aſſertion in the moſt direct and unqualified manner, and inſiſted that the contrary was the fact. He deſired the Houſe to recollect that it was no part of their duty to come to ſuch a queſtion on the matter before them. What had they to determine, but whether, [illegible] put his hand upon his heart and ſay, that theſe articles, notwithſtanding the explanations they contained, were not impregnated with materials highly criminal? He deſired that ſuch a queſtion might be debated at large, and ſhould be happy to take the opinion of the Houſe on what he thought would not bear diſcuſſion. This matter he put in a great variety of ſtrong points of view, and with uncommon energy exhorted the Houſe to exerciſe their own judgments in matters of which he thought every perſon muſt now be a judge. But he made no ſcruple whatever to affirm, that it was not that the articles of charge were confuſed or unintelligible, but that they were only too well underſtood, which inſtigated gentlemen to this kind of attack. Had they been more obſcure, or delivered in leſs clear and preciſe terms, were they not ſo generally obvious to the underſtandings of all, perhaps theſe ſhould have been withheld, at leaſt for the preſent. It was becauſe the facts in charge were on a level to meet the common ideas of mankind, becauſe they were connected with ſuch explanatory details as rendered them every where intelligible and ſpecific, and becauſe they were not arranged in ſuch a confuſed unſkilful manner as to prevent their taking effect, that they had been cenſured, as containing irrelevant, confuſed, and extraneous matter.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that the Houſe had a ſpecimen of the temper in which this proſecution was taken up. The Right Honourable Gentleman had adopted a mode of argumentation which he thought enough to bring diſcredit on the moſt upright cauſe. His inſinuations in a language boiſterous and indecent [a loud laugh] were eaſily underſtood; but he would tell that Right Honourable Gentleman, that theſe inſinuations were unfounded, and ſhould not divert him from that line of fair and equitable conduct which he was bound in conſcience to obſerve, both from the honour due to Parliament, and that juſtice which would be eſtabliſhed by the iſſue of the preſent queſtion. With the motives of gentlemen in the particular part they might chuſe to take in this matter, he could have no previous acquaintance. He would not preſume that any man could have ſo black and callous a heart, as under the pretext of detecting and proſecuting guilt, to be only fabricating a vehicle of perſonal antipathy; but he would, at the ſame time, with the latitude he allowed to others, endeavour to aſſert his own claim to an independent judgment; and he would aſſert, notwithſtanding the ingenious animadverſion of the Honourable Gentleman, that theſe charges were framed in a looſe irrelevant manner in a great variety of inſtances. Theſe he could now ſpecify; but he was unwilling to protract the debate, or incroach upon the time of the Houſe, though he wiſhed it once for all to be underſtood, that theſe were his opinion of the articles in charge before the Houſe. He was, at the ſame time, anxious, that he might not be concerned in pledging himſelf either one way or other, in regard to the truth or falſehood of the matter charged. On that great queſtion, whenever it came to be regularly debated before the Houſe, he ſhould give his opinion openly and at length; and whatever he might think of theſe charges, he was perfectly ſatisfied in his own mind, as he truſted the Houſe alſo were, Mr Haſtings ought to have a copy of them, and be heard as to the matter charged againſt him.

Mr *Burke* only wiſhed to ſay a few words. He had liſtened with great attention to an invective againſt railing, and heard a very inflammatory ſpeech for the purpoſe of bringing gentlemen to a good temper. He then adverted to the point in debate concerning the form of theſe charges, or whether they ought to be ſubmitted to Mr Haſtings in the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs. He entered into a very beautiful train of reaſoning concerning the ſtate of our ſettlements in India, and the indeterminate nature of public juſtice, while mens minds were not diſpoſſeſſed of all manner of prejudice, and purged of thoſe littleneſſes which blinded them to what were the nature, objects, and grounds of true political wiſdom.

The *Attorney General* ſaid a few words about law and form. He thought the petition of Mr Haſtings ſhould be granted in its full extent; but deſired to give no opinion, one way or other, on the queſtion before the Houſe, as the great moment of deciſion in that matter was not yet arrived.

Mr *Martin* thought the charges very ſerious, and promiſed to vote according to the conviction he ſhould feel from a due attention to the evidence. But he begged the Houſe would unite in lending the Hon. Gentleman their ſupport, who brought the buſineſs forward in ſuch a maſterly manner; as, after having brought this matter to an iſſue, he might be encouraged and enabled to impeach his noble friend in the blue ribbon. That noble Lord, he ſaid, underſtood the ſtate of parties in this country ſo well, that he defied the reach of juſtice in ſuch a manner, as was too vulgar for him to expreſs. But the Right Hon. Gentleman could probably find a manner of charging him, that would diſappoint all his caution, even when he thought himſelf moſt ſecure.

Lord *North* apprized the Hon. Gentleman, that he had never eluded enquiry; that he had always offered to meet it fairly. Surely the Hon. Gentleman was ſingular in the opinion that he had always been on the ſafe ſide. At preſent, all the power and intereſt of Government are oppoſite to him; and if he was not impeached, it was not becauſe the Miniſtry were for him, or that he was ſo ſtrongly ſupported as that he could not be brought to juſtice. He would only appeal to the Hon. Gentleman's candour, after theſe circumſtances were fairly ſtated and conſidered, whether it was manly or decent on all occaſions, and be the debate whatever it would, conſtantly to direct his attacks againſt him.

Mr *Burke* was exceedingly pleaſant on the Hon. Gentleman's (Mr Martin) attack on Lord North. The Hon. Gentleman was reduced to one note, and [illegible] was not ſomewhat more agreeable, to make up for its want of variety. He adverted to the coalition, and laſhed the Hon. Gentlemen oppoſite to him for the principles of their ſecondary or paltry coalition, which was at beſt a miſerable copy. He defended this meaſure in a very maſterly manner. He confeſſed that he had once drawn up ſeven articles of impeachment on the ſubject of the American war, of which his noble friend was included only in one. He pronounced a very high panegyrick on the talents and accompliſhments of Mr Fox, and concluded with recommending it to the Hon. Gentleman either to alter or amend his note for the future.

Mr *Martin* apologized for what he had ſaid, at the ſame time alledging, that it was very odd that we ſhould have loſt ſo much without any enquiry how it had happened.

The motion as originally put by Major Scott was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

Mr *Burke* preſented two others charges relating to a libel written by Mr Haſtings againſt the Court of Directors—and the final abandonment of Shaw Allam, on concluding a treaty with the Marattas. Theſe, with two others, which were in great forwardneſs, he intended ſhould complete the whole.

MOTION FOR GOING INTO THE COMMITTEE.

Mr *Burke* moved that the Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* objected; as the Houſe had agreed to hear Mr Haſtings on the matter charged againſt him, he did not conceive they could proceed farther in that matter till Mr Haſtings was heard.

Mr *Burke* contended, that this was a new plea, and did not for his own part ſee what connection it had with the Speaker's leaving the Chair. He put the Hon. Gentleman in mind that the Houſe was only following up the plan he had chalked out for them on a former occaſion.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* denied this, and aſſerted, that the motion he had now made originated in the reſolution the Houſe had juſt adopted, of hearing Mr Haſtings.

Lord *North* and Mr *Sheridan* both inſiſted that there was no relation whatever between hearing Mr Haſtings, and not going into the Committee.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* argued from the practice of the Courts below.

Mr *Fox* ſhewed this reaſoning did not apply, and that the rules of the Houſe of Commons were not the ſame with thoſe in common Courts of judicature.

Mr *Jenkinſon* ſaid, Mr Haſtings muſt either be heard now, or when the evidence was finiſhed, and thought the moſt eligible time was now. He brought ſeveral precedents in favour of his opinion, and argued ſtrongly for hearing Mr Haſtings, as he would probably ſhew much irrelevant matter, and ſave the Houſe a great deal of time by thus ſhortening the matter in debate.

Mr *Fox* mentioned ſeveral precedents in direct oppoſition to thoſe which had been adduced by the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr Jenkinſon. He complained of the ſtudied impediments thrown in the way of the proſecution. He had been charged with inſinuation in boiſterous language. He had always before now rather conceived himſelf as talking in too direct terms. But whatever ſhould be ſaid of his animadverſions, he could not help giving it as his judgment, on the defence which had been ſet up for Mr Haſtings, that had the gentlemen who oppoſed themſelves to the accuſations now brought againſt that gentleman been paid for their labours to defend him, they could not have done it better. He aſked what and how Mr Haſtings was to prove?

Mr *Jenkinſon* ſaid, by argument or allegation.

Mr *Anſtruther* took up that part of the argument which related to the practice of law courts. He expoſed the ſophiſtry of arguing in ſuch caſes from analogy, and ſhewed that the reference which had been made to quaſhing an indictment in the preſent caſe, was without a ſingle point of reſemblance.

Mr Dundas, Mr Nichols, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all reaſoned in favour of the Maſter of the Rolls, by oppoſing the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr *Fox* deprecated the chicanery and mean fineſſe by which he foreſaw the cauſe would be loſt. That Right Hon. Gentleman, the Maſter of the Rolls, came down time after time, juſt after matters were in a train, and endeavoured by ſome new form to interrupt the proceedings. All this was eaſily ſeen through. The matters alledged were not of a nature to be combated fairly. He exculpated himſelf from the charge of perſonal animoſity. He was concerned for the honour of the country. The object of the proſecution was to ſhew, that the enormities of which we ſtood accuſed by the whole world were not owing to the country, but to ſome individuals who had proſtituted the powers with which ſhe had inveſted them. Whoever had a ſpark of public ſpirit in their compoſition muſt be warm on ſuch a ſubject. And for one, he had no great opinion of their virtue, who ſhewed the moſt lively ſenſibilities in their own caſe, but none in that of their country. The very acrimonious manner in which this Hon. Gentleman had upbraided him with warmth, without attributing it to its real ſource, was a pretty ſhrewd evidence that he was not himſelf very cool, and that he felt rather ſore that any one ſhould ever dare to uſe a language in which he had always in that Houſe appeared ſo anxious to excel.

Mr *Wilberforce* attacked Mr Fox for the indecent warmth which had marked his conduct in the buſineſs then before the Houſe. He was afraid that the Right Hon. Gentleman's zeal did not proceed ſo much from motives of humanity, or the acuteneſs of his feelings for the ſufferings of the oppreſſed natives of India, as from the practice which he on all occaſions indulged of throwing out invectives againſt his Right Hon. friend near him (Mr Pitt.) With reſpect to the queſtion, he was clearly of opinion, that Mr Haſtings ought to be heard in the firſt inſtance.

Mr *Burke* ſaid, that as heat was a neceſſary principle of generation, he hoped he might be indulged with the heat neceſſary for bringing to maturity that which he had engendered. He would not, like ſome animals, deſert his offſpring as ſoon as they came into the world, but would, like the more tender parent, protect it with that warmth and ſolicitude which was eſſential to its exiſtence.

Mr *Bearcroft* remarked, that the Hon. Gentleman might have purſued his alluſion a little farther, and ſaid, that like certain birds, he would not only protect his eggs, but would peck at every thing that approached his neſt. Mr Bearcroft contended, that the practices of the Courts below could not with propriety be urged as a precedent for regulating their proceedings in the preſent caſe. He inſiſted that it was perfectly competent for Mr Haſtings to be heard on the relevancy of the charges which were exhibited againſt him; he might perhaps be able to ſhew that they were irrelevant, and ſuch as ought [illegible] the meritorious parts of his conduct.

Mr *Hardinge* denied the doctrine of his learned friend; he could not admit that a *fet-off* of good qualities, in order to balance the bad, was compatible with the firſt principles of juſtice, though it was upon ſimilar arguments that Lord Clive eſtabliſhed his claim to public protection. He entertained the higheſt regard for the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of his Majeſty's Councils, but he could not join in opinion with him that Mr Haſtings ought to be heard previous to the examination of evidence.

The *Attorney-General* ſaid a few words.

At length the queſtion was put that the Speaker do leave the Chair, on which the Houſe divided, when the numbers were,

Ayes	80
Noes	139
Majority	59

An irregular converſation then enſued chiefly on a point of order, whether Mr Haſtings was to be heard at the bar of the Houſe, or in the Committee.

The *Speaker* ſaid the caſe was new, but he thought he might be heard in the Committee.

At length it was ſettled that Mr Haſtings be heard at the bar on Monday next, and that the buſineſs be reſumed in a Committee of the whole Houſe on Tueſday. Adjourned.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed yeſterday to try the merits of the conteſted election for Seaford, reported to the Houſe, that the ſitting members, Sir Peter Parker, Bart. and Sir John Henderſon, Baronet, had given up the conteſt, and were unduly elected; and that the petitioners Sir Godfrey Webſter, and the Right Hon. Henry Flood, Eſq. were duly elected; in conſequence of which the latter Gentlemen were ſworn in and took their ſeats.

Mr Mitford from the Cuſtoms in Scotland attended, and preſented "an account of Britiſh Plantation coffee, imported into Scotland, from 1ſt of January 1775, to December 1785, diſtinguiſhing each year, with the duties and drawbacks thereon.

And alſo, "an account of the ſeveral ſums retained in the Exciſe office, in order to anſwer demands made, on account of payments of taxes to the preſent Collectors;" the titles were read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table.

In a Committee on the Scotch Schools, came to a reſolution, which was ordered to be reported this day.

A petition was preſented from Okehampton relative to the exportation of wool to foreign parts, and the ſame being read, was ordered to lie on the table.

A petition was likewiſe preſented from Edinburgh and Leith, relative to the bounties on the Whale Fiſheries, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

LONDON, *April* 27.

Advices from Paris, of the 19th inſtant, mention that Mr Eden, in concert with the Duke of Dorſet, had opened the Commercial Commiſſion, on which they had conferences with the French Cabinet Miniſters daily.

The French are ſeriouſly at work. A buſineſs of greater importance to this country is at this moment going on in France, than any meaſure undertaken by the Court of Verſailles ſince the attempt to reſtore the Stuart family. The French have no harbour for men of war in the Channel. They want one.—But this want is now about to be ſupplied. The place choſen is Cherbourg. The idea is not ſtrictly new. The ſame thing was begun in 1757, but deſtroyed by Lord Chatham (then Mr Pitt) in 1758. The work is now going on in a more extenſive line, and at the expence of more than ten times the former. Pyramids of ſtones are laying in the ſea, and ſo curiouſly hewn as to fit and join in the firmeſt manner. Theſe pyramids include a prodigious ſpace of the ſea, and will form a place of ſecurity as ſafe and as extenſive as the Downs. Although we ſeem to be indifferent, yet France is ſo far from following our example, that ſhe is perfectly alert in all kinds of preparation.

A letter from the Hague has the following paragraph: "The States General have publiſhed their deciſion on the diſbanding of their troops. The officers and ſoldiers retire with a ſmall gratification. The Prince Stadtholder is reinſtated in all his functions, and continues to be firmly ſupported by the King of Pruſſia, who, unwilling to ſee the huſband of his niece a prey to inteſtine diviſions, had deſtined ten of his beſt veteran regiments to ſubdue Dutch inſolence, and reſtore a too much injured Prince to his dignity and honours."

The King's preſent of family pictures to the Prince of Wales was truly generous, and his Royal Highneſs no doubt is thankful; and if the people would follow the example, and beſtow upon his Royal Highneſs ſome twenty thouſand *gold miniatures* of his father, they no doubt would alſo find him grateful.

Yeſterday Commodore Gardner took leave of the King, at St James's, on his going to Jamaica, to take the command of the fleet ſtationed there, in the room of Admiral Innis, deceaſed.

Tueſday paſſed the Great Seal, a grant to Thomas Lord Walſingham, and George de Grey, his Son, of Comptroller of the firſt Fruits; a grant to Charles Hawkins, Eſq; of the office of Serjeant Surgeon; and a grant to James Monſon Philips, Gent. of the office of Rouge Dragon Purſuivant of arms.

Duke Fitzjames, who is now in London, is not, as has been falſely reported, the Pretender's grandſon. This nobleman, a Major General in the French ſervice, is the ſon of Marſhal Duke Fitzjames, grandſon to the great Duke of Berwick, who in the year 1707, gained the famous battle of Almanza over the troops commanded by the Arch-Duke Charles, and thereby eſtabliſhed Philip V. on the throne of Spain. Duke Fitzjames is therefore grandſon to James II. of England, and grand nephew to Queen Anne. When the Duke commanded Berwick's regiment of the Iriſh Brigade, he always had a couple of ſerjeants recruiting in Ireland, the Iriſh and Engliſh in his regiment. The Duke ſpeaks very little Engliſh, not enough to command his regiment.

The Royal Admiral Indiaman left Bombay the 10th of December, arrived at St Helena, from China the 17th of February; and ſailed from thence the 23d of that Month. The paſſengers are Captain Leighten, Mr Stackhouſe, and Mrs Mitchell and family.

The Royal Admiral is the largeſt ſhip in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and it is ſaid has brought home 600 tons of tea.

There are ſix ſhips now building at private dockyards in the River for the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to meaſure 1200 tons each, which are 200 tons more than any of the preſent ſhips; they are intended wholly for the tea trade from China.

Died at Dublin, on Thurſday morning, the 20th current, General St Leger. The General was at the play on the Monday evening preceding in perfect health, at Ranelagh the ſucceeding day, and a corſe within 48 hours after.

A beneficent regulation has taken place at St Quintin, which reflects infinite honour on the inhabitants. All orders of people in that town have joined their donations, by which they are now able to diſtribute to the poor every week 800 loaves, weighing eight pounds each, and 200 livres in money. So that no mendicants at preſent infeſt that little place, which in this point imitates the towns in Holland, and ſets a laudable example to all France. It is to be remarked that there are many Proteſtant families at St Quintin, which in ſome meaſure accounts for this praiſe-worthy philanthropy.

Private letters from Liſbon give account of a little fracas between the Captain of an Engliſh ſhip which had performed quarantine, and the Commiſſioners of the Board of health. It is cuſtomary for the latter to viſit the ſhip's crew, and deliver a certificate of health before any ſhip is permitted to go up the river. The Engliſh Captain refuſed to comply, and to accept of the certificate; firſt, becauſe the Commiſſioners had gone on board a Spaniſh ſhip before he came to the Engliſh; ſecondly, becauſe he had ordered the crew to come on deck, which had not been done on board the Spaniard. Without further parley the Captain ſent away the Commiſſioner, and ordered his men to ſail up the river, and not to ſtop as uſual before the Caſtle of Balem, to the Governor of which it is a ſtanding rule to ſhow the certificate of health, and take in return his permit to go up the Tagus. The Engliſh Captain perſiſted to avoid the ceremony, but being ſaluted with a volley from the fort, he thought it better to ſubmit and wait for this certificate; the Commiſſioner laid his complaint before the Board of Admiralty.

The UTILITY *of* MANUFACTURES.

The miniſter and his friends in both Houſes of Parliament have treated the manufactures of this country in more inſtances than one with much affected diſreſpect.

A correſpondent begs the public attention to a few plain facts, which he is ſorry have not made that impreſſion on people in power, which he thinks they ought to have done.

The raw materials of moſt manufactures in their improved ſtate, enhance their value beyond all computation.

One hundred pounds laid out on wool, and that wool manufactured into goods for the Turkey market, and raw ſilk brought home and manufactured here, will increaſe that hundred pounds to five thouſand. This quantity of ſilk manufacture ſent to New Spain would return ten thouſand pounds.—Though the Turkey market be in a great meaſure ſhut againſt the Britiſh manufacturer, his goods have found a vent in many other foreign markets equally profitable. Theſe profits become in a few years diſperſed among all orders and degrees of perſons, ſo that they not only enrich individuals, but become a public good.

The ſame may be ſaid of a parcel of *iron-ſtone*, which when originally digged from its natural bed is not worth more than five ſhillings, but when manufactured into iron and ſteel, and thence moulded into all the various articles of iron-ware, is capable of producing a ſum not leſs than *ten thouſand pounds*.

Steel may be made near three hundred times dearer than *ſtandard-gold*, weight for weight; for ſix of the ſteel wire ſprings for watch pendulums, ſhall weigh but *one grain*, and when appropriated by our greateſt artiſts they ſhall each be worth ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence, or two pounds five ſhillings for all the ſix; or two hundred and ſeventy-two pence; whereas a ſingle grain of gold is worth no more than two-pence.

Twenty acres of fine flax manufactured into the deareſt and moſt proper goods for foreign markets, may on return produce ten thouſand pounds. One ounce of the fineſt Flanders thread has been ſold in for four pounds, and ſuch an ounce made in Flanders into the fineſt lace may be ſold here for *forty pounds*, which is about ten times the price of ſtandard gold, weight for weight.

That fine thread is ſpun by children, whoſe feeling is nicer than that of grown people. By which they are capable of ſpinning ſuch an exquiſite thread, even ſmaller than the fineſt hair; and one ounce of that thread is ſaid to reach in length 16,000 yards.

The preſent calculation of ſpirits ſmuggled into Great Britain is as under:

	Gallons.		Gallons.
Kent, -	1,200,000	Weſtmoreland,	100,000
Suſſex, -	1,000,000	Cumberland, -	100,000
Hampſhire,	700,000	Scotland,	1,000,000
Dorſetſhire, -	600,000	Northumberland,	100,000
Cornwall, -	500,000	Yorkſhire, -	300,000
Somerſetſhire,	400,000	Lincolnſhire, -	100.000
Wales, -	200,000	Norfolk, -	600,000
Glouceſterſhire,	100,000	Suffolk, -	600,000
Devonſhire, -	600,000		
Eſſex. -	300,000	Total,	8,600,000
Lancaſhire, -	600,000		

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 27.

Bank Stock, 138¼ a ½.	Ditto New Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 106½ a ¾.	Ditto 1751, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 88¾.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 70¾ a ½.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.	Ditto unpaid, 47 prem.
Long Ann. 21 1-16th.	Navy Bills, —
Ditto 1778, 13¾ a ½.	Exch. Bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	
3 per cent. Old. Ann. 68¼ a ½.	WIND AT DEAL APRIL 26. N. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 27.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"As ſoon as the Houſe was formed, Mr *Skene* preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Aberdeen, concerned in the Greenland whale fiſhery, praying that the bounties heretofore paid might be continued; and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

"An account was preſented of dockets coaſtways from the Cuſtoms, which was alſo ordered to lie on the table.

"The ſecond reading of the Severn Canal bill, which ſtood for Monday next, was, on the motion of Mr Hungerford, poſtponed till this day fortnight.

"Mr *Roſe* brought in the Exchequer annuity bill, which was read a firſt time, and ordered for a ſecond reading.

"Several papers were preſented from the Exchequer, and ordered to lie on the table.

"Mr *Stanley* preſented a petition in behalf of hawkers and pedlars, which was ordered to lie on the table.

"The Houſe then adjourned till to-morrow.

"The Scots School Bill ſtood amongſt the orders of the day, but no mention whatever was made of it.

"The Aberdeen petition is poſtponed till the 4th of May; though it is generally underſtood, that it is meant to be withdrawn. But as three days notice is required for this purpoſe, it could not be done yeſterday, as the parties had not made up their minds till Tueſday to withdraw it; and as the ballot ſtood for this day, there was not, of courſe, time enough to give the notice required. The ballot was therefore deferred till the above-mentioned day, to give an opportunity for it.

"This day, Mr Alexander Wight, and Mr Bannatyne M'Leod were heard in the Committee of the Houſe of Commons on the Edinburgh Poor's rate bill, in behalf of the Faculty of Advocates and Writers to the Signet. After which the Lord Provoſt was heard in *pr pria perſona*, on behalf of the Magiſtrates and Council, his Lordſhip not thinking it neceſſary to employ any Counſel on the occaſion, and made a moſt reſpectable appearance. To-morrow, Meſſ. Wight and M'Leod will be heard in ſupport of the petition of the heirs of Allan Ramſay, Eſq; and alſo on the part of the Eight Southern Diſtricts.

"The Houſe of Lords does not meet till Monday, on account of the indiſpoſition of the Chancellor, who continues ſo very ill, as to be unable to attend to any kind of buſineſs.

"The Scotch appeal, which ſtood for hearing yeſterday in the Houſe of Peers, was upon motion put off till Monday next.

"The Miniſtry are conſidered as in a very ſerious ſcrape with regard to Governor Haſtings, but it is ſaid, a Great Perſonage inſiſts on his being ſupported."

Saturday laſt, was ended the great main of twenty-one pair of cocks, between the Gentlemen of Lanarkſhire, Lundley feeder, and the Gentlemen of Eaſt Lothian, Small feeder, which was won by the former, three battles a-head. Lanarkſhire won the byes, two a-head.

Thurſday ſe'nnight a terrible fire broke out at Great Everdon, in Northamptonſhire, which in a few hours conſumed upwards of thirty dwelling-houſes, with the greateſt part of their furniture, beſides out-buildings.

At the General Quarter Seſſions of Newcaſtle on Wedneſday, the Grand Jury certified the prices of grain, as follow: Wheat, (per buſhel) 4 s. 9 d.—Rye 3 s. 7 d.—Barley 2 s. 8 d.—Malt 5 s. 2 d.—Oats 1 s. 11 d.—White Peas 4 s. 6 d.—Grey Peas 3 s. 9 d.—Beans 3 s. 9 d.

St Andrews, April 24. 1786.

On the 19th inſtant, the Premiums annually given by the Right Honourable the Earl of Kinnoul, Chancellor of this Univerſity, to the Students of the ſeveral Claſſes of the UNITED COLLEGE, were diſtributed in the Public Hall of the Univerſity, having been previouſly adjudged to the following Competitors:

Thoſe of the HUMANITY CLASSES, to

ALEXANDER DAVIE, *Kinnaird*, for the beſt Eſſay on the MOODS and TENSES of the LATIN VERBS: And

ADAM GREENLAW, *Criech*, for the beſt *Tranſlations* from ENGLISH into LATIN, and LATIN into ENGLISH.

Thoſe of the GREEK CLASSES, to

GEORGE GREENLAW, *Criech*, and CHARLES LYELL, *Kinnordie*, for the beſt Eſſays on the OLYMPIC GAMES:

JOHN MITCHELL, *Dairſie*, and JAMES MACLAREN, *Perthſhire*, for the beſt *Tranſlations* from GREEK into LATIN and ENGLISH.

That of the LOGIC and RHETORIC CLASS, to

JOSHUA MIDDLETON, *Staffordſhire*, for the beſt *Tranſlation* into ENGLISH, of the *Speech of Canuleius, the Tribune of the People, againſt the Encroachments of the Patricians.* Liv. lib. iv.

That of the MORAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS, to

JOHN MURRAY, *Weſtminſter*, for the beſt Eſſay on the [illegible]

That of the NATURAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS, to

ROBERT MENZIES, *Dura*, for an Eſſay on PROJECTILES.

Thoſe of the MATHEMATICAL CLASSES, to

HENRY GARNOCK, *Dumblain*, and JAMES HUTTON, *Aberdour*, for the beſt Demonſtrations of ELEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS *in Plane Geometry*: And

JAMES KIRK, *North Berwick*, and JOHN EDWARD BATEMAN, *Eaſt Indies*, for the beſt Demonſtrations of PROPOSITIONS THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL *in Plane Geometry and Conic Sections.*

That of the CIVIL HISTORY CLASS, to

CHARLES HUNTER, *Arbirlot*, for the beſt Eſſay on the following Queſtions:—"In what manner has the Advancement of Agriculture and the Arts contributed to aboliſh the practice of Slavery in Europe?"—And, "What are the Cauſes which have continued the practice of Slavery in America and the Weſt Indies?"

And, on the 20th of April, the Premiums annually given to the Students of Divinity in ST MARY'S COLLEGE, were diſtributed, having been previouſly adjudged to the following Competitors:

ALEXANDER REID, *Trinity Gaſk*, for the beſt *Latin Diſcourſe* on the Queſtion, "*Quenam eſt ratio et menſura pœnarum?*"

That of the SECOND CLASS, to

JAMES DUNCAN, *Dunning*, for the beſt Diſcourſe on the Queſtion, "What ground does the Light of Nature afford to encourage the belief of a future ſtate of Rewards and Punishments?"

That of the THIRD CLASS, to

DAVID RITCHIE, *Methven*; and ANDREW HUTTON, *Dunfermline*, for the beſt *Expoſition of the* LORD'S PRAYER.

That of the FOURTH CLASS, to

DAVID MALCOLM, *Madderty*, for the beſt *Diſcourſe ſtating the Connection between the Old and New Teſtament; with a view to ſhow how they mutually tend to illuſtrate and eſtabliſh each other.*

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ON THE DEATH OF
HOUSTON STEWART NICOLSON, ESQ;

LET NATURE in ſable be clad!
For now is her ſeaſon to weep;
Since STEWART her *darling* is dead!
Since *Merit* and *Genius* ſleep!

Accuſtom'd, with pride, to behold
His talents her graces adorn!
She ſhudders to find he is cold!
And droops!—from her favourite torn!

While goodneſs is valued on earth,
Or a mind to philanthropy bent,
That mind ſhall remember his worth,
And the loſs of that worth ſhall lament!

No language my griefs can expreſs;
None tell how ſincere my regret!
How poignant, how keen the diſtreſs
I feel while I think of his fate!

Too daring in me were the aim,
His worth or his virtues to paint;
In ſtrains ſo unworthy the theme,
And numbers ſo languid and faint.

His *ſhade*, if this earth it review,
I truſt will in kindneſs approve
This tribute, in gratitude due,
From one whom he bleſs'd with his love!

Edin. April 28. G—— E——.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN addition to the addreſs from the Epiſcopal Clergy to Biſhop Seabury, with the Biſhop's very cautious anſwer, inſerted in your paper of April 3. I beg to ſubjoin a few remarks reſpecting the Epiſcopal Church in Connecticut, not generally known in this country, and ſuch as, I preſume, the pious and venerable Fathers of the ancient Epiſcopal Church of Scotland will by no means be diſpoſed to regard with the ſame degree of complacency with which they conferred, upon their American republican friends, the ſacred depoſitum of pure, free, and valid Epiſcopacy, lodged, as they relate, in their hands only.

The Epiſcopal Church in Connecticut is at preſent a Unitarian Church; Biſhop Seabury, ſoon after his arrival in his native country, having, with the conſent of his clergy, at a general convention held at Philadelphia *, ſtruck out of their liturgy the Athanaſian and Nicene Creeds, together with all the addreſſes to Jeſus Chriſt and the Holy Spirit; and they have directed their prayers to be addreſſed to God the Father only. They have modelled the liturgy in a great meaſure ſimilar to that of the celebrated Dr Clarke, which was lodged by his ſon in the Britiſh Muſeum, and is the ſame which is uſed at preſent by Mr Lindſay and his adherents, in the Eſſex chapel. The Thirty-nine Articles they have likewiſe reduced to about nineteen.

It merits obſervation, and what future eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians will do well to attend to, that the firſt avowed Unitarian Church, legally authoriſed, ſhould, in theſe latter days, ariſe in America, ſoon after the inhabitants had obtained a free government. It is very remarkable, too, that the Biſhop of this Unitarian Church, who is an inhabitant of a country where pure Republicaniſm is the eſtabliſhed government, ſhould be conſecrated to this high office by the rigid monarchy men of the ancient Epiſcopal Church of Scotland, whoſe religious principles in the communion ſervice, as modelled by them, are by many perſons thought to approach pretty near to the opinions which thoſe of the Romiſh Church entertain of their Maſs.

What adds greatly to our aſtoniſhment is, that the Engliſh Biſhops ſhould, after repeated, and, it ſhould ſeem, reſpectable entreaties, refuſe (rather unwillingly, indeed, as appears by Biſhop Seabury's anſwer to the addreſs) to do this friendly office to their hitherto beloved American children, at the ſame time that their own clergy are earneſtly wiſhing for the ſame amendments, or ſome nearly ſimilar to them, as appears by their petition to Parliament about twenty years ago, and the writings and behaviour of a great many of the more liberal-minded of that fraternity, ſubſequent to that period.

I am, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

* This ſeems to be a miſtake. Biſhop Seabury, it is ſaid, has nothing to do with the church of Philadelphia; his charge being confined to that of Connecticut alone.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, April 17.

Providence, Laughton, from Kirkwall, with [illegible] ſtones; Europa, Fraſer, from Queenaferry, with kelp; Jean, Napier, from Glaſgow, with goods; four ſloops with coals—29. Friendſhip, Ritchie, from Dyſart, in ballaſt; Mary, Syme, from Perth, with grain; Hoop, Bell, from Memel, with logs.—May 1. Peggie, Clark, from Dundee, with goods; three ſloops with coals.

SAILED, April 29. Peggy, Chalmers, for Inverneſs, with goods; Margaret, Grant, for Aberdeen and Banff, with goods; Nelly, Paterſon, for Gardenſton, with goods; Endeavour, Dunnet, for Thurſo, with goods; Leith Packet, Davidſon, for Aberdeen, with goods; Hoop, Barr for ——, with lead.

FIFTY POUNDS ready to be given to any Lady or Gentleman that has intereſt to procure the advertiſer a place of Forty Pounds per annum. The advertiſer is well qualified for buſineſs in general.

A Line addreſſed to A. B. at Leſlie's, vintner, Old Poſt-Houſe Cloſe, will be attended to with the greateſt ſecrecy and attention.

DUTCH LINTSEED.

JUST now arrived from Rotterdam, and to be ſold by [illegible] Hunter and Company, Leith, A Quantity of LINTSEED, warranted laſt year's Crop.

Not to be repeated.

JOHN ALEXANDER, having taken a Houſe at Craigmiller Caſtle, two miles and a half ſouth of Edinburgh, with excellent appartments, which he has fitted up in the beſt manner for the reception of Lunatic Perſons, and which was formerly occupied for that purpoſe; he begs leave to inform the Public, that he propoſes to take ſuch perſons under his care, upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Due attendance, with ſuitable meaſures, may be depended on. He has got the approbation of the friends of ſuch perſons as have already been put under his care.—The healthy ſituation of Craigmiller is well known, and there are fine rural walks all around it.——Letters may be directed to the care of Mr Robert Hatton grocer, Meal-market, Edinburgh.

Upholſtery and Cabinet Furniture,
And Houſes to be Sold or Let.

FRANCIS BRAIDWOOD, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has preſently on hand a complete and faſhionable aſſortment of every article in the FURNITURE BRANCH; ſeveral new patterns of Chairs and Printed Papers, directly from London; great choice of Mahogany Furniture; all ſorts Wilton and Scots Carpets, neweſt patterns; a good aſſortment of Printed Cottons, Stripes and Checkes, for bed-furniture and drawing-room ditto; Engliſh Blankets; Cotton raiſed Counterpanes, Feather Beds, Matreſſes, &c. &c.

TWO HOUSES in Prince's Street, New Edinburgh, of five rooms; and a HOUSE in Hanover Street, of ſeven rooms, all with cloſets, kitchens, cellars, and other conveniencies, to be SOLD or LET.—Apply as above.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS
In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,
And of Houſes and Gardens in and about the town of Dumfries.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 22d day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and others underwritten, which belonged to THOMAS BUSHBY of Ardwal.

LOT I. The Lands of ARDWAL and IRONFAST, and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of New Abbey, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven free rent, is L. 166 4 9 1-12th

And the proven value thereof, at twenty-two years purchaſe, being held of a ſubject-ſuperior, is L. 3657 4 7 10-12ths

LOT II. Theſe Five ACRES of LAND, and Three DARGUES of MEADOW or thereby, converted into gardens, with the HOUSES built thereon, lying in the burgh of Dumfries, and Two INCLOSURES in the Barkerland of Dumfries.

The proven free rent of this lot is L. 89 16 6 2-12ths

And the proven value, at twenty-two years purchaſe of the gardens, and twelve years purchaſe of the houſes, the whole being held of the town of Dumfries, are, - L. 1706 3 3 8-12ths

LOT III. TWO HOUSES in the Brick Lodging on the eaſt ſide of the burgh of Dumfries, the one lately poſſeſſed by William Stewart, Eſq; of Caſtleſtewart, and the other preſently poſſeſſed by John Buſhby ſheriff-clerk of Dumfries.

The proven free rent is - - L. 36 11 6

And the proven value thereof, at twelve years purchaſe, is - - L. 438 18 0

The titles and articles of roup may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information will be got, by applying to Patrick Macdowal writer in Dumfries, factor upon the ſubjects.

JUDICIAL SALE.

Lands and Superiorities in Ayrshire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th day of July 1786, between four and six afternoon,

The WHOLE LANDS and ESTATE belonging to Dr JOHN CAMPBELL of Wellwood, DAVID MACLURE of Shawwood, and GEORGE M'CREE of Pitcon, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of EAST and WEST DOWRAYS, TONGUE, and others, now generally known by the name of *Hallmark*, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free rent of these Lands is 888 l. 4 s. 11 d. 4-12ths Sterling; which the Lords having valued at twentytwo years purchase, the upset-price is L. 19,541 8 9 4-12ths

And the priviledge of purchasing the free teind of the farm of Clerkshiels, part of the above lands (to the teinds of which farm no right appears) being 6 l. 9 d. 5-12ths the Lords have valued at five years purchase, or - 30 3 11 1-12th

Total upset price, L. 19,571 12 8 5-12ths

These Lands (a small part excepted) hold of the Crown, and are rated at about 900 l. Scots of valued rent. They contain 1337 Scots acres, are of good soil, and are conveniently situated for markets. The village of Tarbolton lies at one end of the estate, Manchline about a mile and a half from the other; and the town of Kilmarnock is not more than four miles distant; Ayr and Irvine about five or six.—The lands are all laid out in farms, which are inclosed and properly subdivided, and the hedges are thriving. There is a very considerable quantity of low-lying wet land, on which little or no estimate was put when the farms were last let; but which, if drained, would become very valuable. The lands are surrounded with coal and lime. And, from trials formerly made, there is reason to conclude, that coal would be found under different parts of this estate, which at a period not perhaps very remote, may become a considerable object, the neighbouring coal being supposed to be nearly exhausted.

LOT II. The Lands of PITCON and LINTSEEDRIDGE, lying in the parish of Dalry, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free rent of the stock of these lands exclusive of the teind, is 155 l. 3 s. 4 d. 6-12ths, which the Lords have valued at 23 years purchase, or L. 3568 17 7 6-12ths

And the free teind being [illegible] l. 14 s. 3 d. 6-12ths, the Lords chase, or - - [illegible] 168 11 3 [illegible]

Upset price, - 3737 [illegible]

These Lands hold blench of the Prince and Stewart of Scotland, and afford a freehold qualification on the old extent. They are situated on the water of Garnock, hard by the populous village of Dalry. And the villages of Kilwinning and Kilburny; the town of Beith and burgh of Irvine are at a small distance. The lands are all inclosed and subdivided; and having been for many years in the proprietor's natural possession, and of late let chiefly for grass or pasture, they are at present in excellent heart. The soil is uncommonly fine,—the situation pleasant,—and the communication with the above market towns easy.—Abundance of coal and lime are at hand. A more delightful inland spot of similar extent is hardly any where to be met with.

LOT III. The Lands of SHAWOOD, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 126 l. 18 s. 4 d. which the Lords have valued at twenty-two years purchase, or L. 2792 3 4

This Lot holds of a subject-superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty. It is agreeably situated within four miles of Ayr, and commands a beautiful prospect of that town and bay, with the country adjacent. The lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the inclosures surrounded with belts of planting; which, with other small plantations, [illegible] and add to the value as well as beauty of the place. They were, till within these two years, in the proprietor's natural possession; and have been since set mostly for grass and pasture. A purchaser may have immediate access to the possession both of this and the preceding Lot.

LOT IV. The Lands of ADAMHILL, and COAL thereof, lying in the parish of Craigie, and shire of Ayr, holding of a subject-superior.

The proven free rent of the Lands, exclusive of the coal therein, is 294 l. 19 s. 2 d. which the Lords have valued at twenty-two years purchase, L. 6489 1 8

And the proven free rent of the coal in said lands is 40 l. which the Lords have valued at ten years purchase, or 400 0 0

Together, L. 6889 1 8

LOT V. The Lands now called SUMMERFIELD, and two Inclosures part of the lands of Belleisle, lying in the parish and shire of Ayr, holding of a subject.

The proven free rent is 33 l. 13 s. 10 d. 6-12ths, which the Lords have valued at twenty-two years purchase, L. 741 5 3

The lands are agreeably situated near the town of Ayr, and there is a neat commodious mansion-house upon them.

LOT VI. The Lands now called BELLEISLE, lying in the parish and shire of Ayr, partly property and partly superiority, holding of a subject-superior.

The proven free rent and feu-duty, is 47 l. 14 s. 5 d. which the Lords have valued at twenty-two years purchase, L. 1049 17 2

LOT VII. The Superiority and Feu-Duty of the Lands of OVER and MIDDLE WELLWOODS, lying in the parish of Muirkirk, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free feu-duty is 119 l. 11 s. 9 d. 5-12ths Sterling, which the Lords having valued at twenty-two years purchase, the upset price is, L. 2630 19 3 2-12ths.

This superiority holds of the Crown, and is rated in the valuation-books at 156 l. 10 s. 8 d. Scots.

LOT VIII. The Superiority of the Lands of Kaimes, called KAIMSHILL and NETHER KAIMS, lying in the parish of Muirkirk, and shire of Ayr, holding of the Crown.

The proven free feu-duty is 10 s. 6 d. 2-12ths, which being valued at twenty-four years purchase, the upset price is, L. 12 12 4

Aud the Superiority of the lands of Middle Hislar or Heilar and Corseboig, lying in the parish of Sorn, and shire of Ayr, holden of the Crown.

The proven free feu-duty is 1 s. 3 d. 2-12ths which the Lords have valued at twenty-two years purchase, 1 7 9 8-12ths

L. 14 0 1 8-12ths

These lands stand rated in the valuation books of the county of Ayr as follows, viz. Kaimshill at 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots, Nether Kaims at 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots, Heilar 58 l. 5 d. Scots, and Corseboig 19 l. 13 s. 6 d. Scots.

If more agreeable to offerers, Lots 7th and 8th will be exposed together in one lot.

LOT IX. A STOREHOUSE and YARD in the town of Ayr, late the property of Dr Campbell.

The proven free rent is 4 l. 19 s. 6 d. which the Lords have valued at ten years purchase or, L. 49 15 0

LOT X. Dr Campbell's right of liferent to the Superiority of the Lands of MUIRHOUSE MAILLING, lying in the parish of Munkton, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free feu-duty is 16 s. 5 d. 4-12ths; and the Lords have valued Dr Campbell's liferent right at six years purchase, or L. 4 18 8

LOT XI. The Lands of NOTRH-HILL of Auchmillan, lying in the parish of Sorn, and shire of Ayr, holden of a subject superior, to which Dr Campbell has right *jure mariti*.

The proven free rent is 39 l. 6 s. 3 d. 4-12ths; and the Lords have valued the Doctor's *jus mariti* at six years purchase, or L. 235 17 8

LOT XII. A LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the town of Ayr, lately belonging to and presently possessed by David M'Clure.

The proven free rent is 15 l. which the Lords have valued at fifteen years purchase, or L. 225 0 0

LOT XIII. The SURPLUS RENT arising from a TACK of the Farm of BROWNHILL, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, and shire of Ayr, set by Colonel Hunter of Brownhill to David M'Clure, and subset by David M'Clure to Hugh M'Clure.

The proven surplus rent payable to David M'Clure is 100 l.; and which for the nine years of the tack to run after Martinmas 1786, the Lords have valued at five years purchase, L. 500 0 0

LOT XIV. A LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the town of Ayr, late the property of George M'Cree, and presently possessed by Hugh Stevenson, Esq.

The proven free rent is 15 l. 15 s. which being valued at fifteen years purchase, the upset price is L. 236 5 0

LOT XV. The SURPLUS RENT or benefit of a subtack of part of the Lands of THORNYFLATT, lying in the parish of St Evox, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free surplus rent payable to George M'Cree is 20 l. which for the eighteen years of the tack to run after Martinmas 1786, the Lords have valued at eight years purchase, so the upset price is L. 160 0 0

The articles of sale and title-deeds, will be seen at the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of Session; and further information may be got, by applying to James Thomson, writer to the signet, Hanover Street, in whose hands are plans and measurements of part of the subjects under sale.

Subjects in Inverness.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Mason Lodge of Inverness, on the 23d day of May 1786, at twelve o'clock noon,

The following Subjects which belonged to Charles Cuming, merchant in Inverness, and are to be exposed by the trustee on his sequestrated estate, in terms of a recommendation of the creditors, together, or in the following lots, as shall appear most eligible.

1. That great House or Tenement upon the west side of the river Ness, presently occupied by Messr. Donald Smith and Co. manufacturers in Inverness, at the yearly rent of 40 l. Sterling, under a lease, whereof about nineteen years are yet to run; held of subjects superior for paying a trifling feu-duty.

2. That Dwelling-House in the New Street of Inverness, presently possessed by Mr Cuming himself, with Mr Patrick Davies, at a rent of 15 l. Sterling.

3. Another House and Garden possessed by the said Patrick Davies, at the rent of 2 l. 10 s. Sterling.

4. A Kiln and Garden at the back thereof, presently occupied by Mr Cuming himself.

5. The Stance of a House, part of which is already built, with a garden at the back thereof.

6. The Stance of another House, a part of which is likewise built, with a garden at the back thereof.

N. B. These five last parcels are all contiguous, and situated in the New Street of Inverness.

7. Those Small Houses at the shore of Inverness, presently occupied by Messr. Mackintosh, Scott, Inglis, Shaw, and Co. at the rent of 5 l. 6 s. 8 d.

N. B. The six last parcels are held of the town of Inverness, partly feu and partly burgage.

8. A Lease of the Flour and Barley Mills of Culcabock, and Mill Croft thereof, and pertinents, derived from Arthur Robertson of Inches, Esq; by Mr Cuming, for the period of fifty years from Whitsunday 1784, for payment of the yearly rent of 10 l. 10 s. Sterling, with the whole machinery and materials of the said mills.

These mills, which were erected and completed, [illegible] by Mr Cuming, at a considerable expence, lie within a mile of the town of Inverness; and, by the tack, the tenant is entitled to meliorations from the proprietor to the extent of 120 l. Sterling, at the expiry thereof.

9. The Fourth Share of the said Charles Cuming in the manufactory carried on under the firm of Donald Smith and Company of Inverness.

The progress of writs, with the articles and conditions of sale, &c. are in the hands of Mr Campbell Mackintosh, writer in Inverness, the trustee, who can give all further information that may be required by intended purchasers.

By the King's Royal Letters Patent, are sold

DR NORRIS's FEVER DROPS,

A Medicine established by more than thirty years experience in a very extensive practice, as absolutely specific in curing every species of Fever, by the gentlest and most pleasant means possible, never disturbing the patient, nor causing the least alarm or anxiety.—Whether the Fever be Inflammatory, Putrid, Bilious, Milliary, or that slow consuming Fever, called *Nervous*, these Drops will be found to remove the disorder with unequalled efficacy and safety. In Sore Throats, however malignant or putrid, and in Colds and Coughs, whether recent or chronic, there is no remedy so certain.—In the Scurvy, Rheumatism, Bilious Disorders, and those affections of the Nerves that prey so dreadfully on the spirits of the delicate and sedentary, the happy effects of these Drops are astonishingly great; for, in the whole Materia Medica, there is no medicine so benignly efficacious. To promote and support insensible perspiration, when suppressed, diminished, or disproportionate, and to remove obstructions, are two great intentions of these Drops, and such is their peculiar tendency to assist and reconcile nature, that wherever the Blood is inflamed, or vitiated by *inebriety*, or other excess, or its crasis breaking down from an improper use of *mercurials*, they will restore its balsamic qualities, and renovate the patient beyond any other known restorative. The experience of a series of years, in a long and extensive practice, has established the safety of these Drops beyond all doubt; their tendency to the restoration of health is universal; and in the various diseases incident to human nature, such sanative powers were never yet combined in one medicine! It is not Dr NORRIS's wish or intention to be frequently publishing the virtues of this medicine; for, with those who are already acquainted with its excellence, it were needless; but as there are many afflicted patients, to whom it is yet unknown, this information becomes not only requisite, but a duty. The afflicted and their friends are earnestly requested to give Dr NORRIS's Essay an attentive perusal; it will be found to contain much useful information, and also such a series of undeniable *facts* of *cures*, as will convince the most sceptical of the excellence of this truly great medicine.—The essay may be had (free of expence) of Dr NORRIS, at his house in Lower Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London; and also of the following appointed venders of the Drops, which are sold in bottles at 2s. 8d. and 5s. 5d. each, (duty included) viz. by

HUSBAND, ELDER, AND Co. at Edinburgh; and at all the principal booksellers and shopkeepers in the different towns in Scotland.

☞ The Family or Guinea Bottles, (exclusive of 1s. duty) are sold only at the Doctor's house.—These bottles are particularly calculated for families and charitable purposes (containing equal to five bottles, at 5s. 5d. each), and may be had singly, or in cases of three, six, or twelve bottles each, for carriage, or to take abroad.

*** This Medicine is peculiarly efficacious in curing the Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Fluxes, incident to hot climates.

The usual allowance will be made to captains of ships or others taking quantities.—They will keep for any length of time.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE

TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 21st June 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of HILTON, with the Advocation, Donation, and Right of Patronage of the church of Hilton, lying in the united parishes of Hilton and Whitsom, and shire of Berwick.

These lands are of an excellent soil, and most conveniently situated, being within a few miles of lime and coal, and of the market towns of Berwick, Dunse, and Coldstream.—They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, are in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars, and has power to deal by private bargain, previous to the day of roup.

Alexander Brown, tenant at Wynnefield, will show the estate.

Lands in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of June 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The estate of WHITSOMHILL, lying within the parishes of Whitsom and Ladykirk, and county of Berwick; the gross rental of which is upwards of 1000 l. Sterling.—The lands, which consist of about 1300 acres, are completely inclosed and subdivided, and have good farm-houses. Part of the estate lies along the river Tweed; and the situation of the whole is remarkably beautiful, and within a few miles of the towns of Berwick, Dunse, Greenlaw, and Coldstream.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords several freehold qualifications.

Further particulars will be afterwards advertised.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and current leases are to be seen in the hands of Mr Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Perthshire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of WESTER CLUNY, including the Lands of Spardion, Craigvarasion, and the half-merk land of Wester Cluny, and lands of Easter and Wester Cammoch, Mill of Cluny, mill-lands, multures, sucken and sequels thereof, and thirlage of the lands of Ballafurt, and others, thirled thereto; salmon and other fishings upon the water of Tumble, and oak and other woods on these lands, all lying within the parish of Muline, and shire of Perth.

The proven rent after deduction of feu-duty and mill repairs is ascertained to be - - L. 60 0 11 1-12th.

And the proven value, at 25 years purchase, which is to be the upset price, is - - 1651 3 1 1-12th.

The free teind of these lands is also ascertained to be L. 13 : 10 : 10 3-12ths.

Which, at five years purchase, will be 67 14 3 3-12ths.

So that the whole proven value of stock and teind will amount to L. 1718 17 4 3-12ths.

The whole woods on these lands, and the stool of the oak wood, are valued at - - 365 0 0

Total proven value of these subjects under sale, being the upset price, L. 2083 17 4 3-12ths.

These Lands hold feu of his Grace the Duke of Atholl for payment of a small feu duty, are of an excellent quality, and capable of great improvements, all lying along the banks of the river Tumble.

There is a commodious mansion-house and small garden pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of that beautiful Highland country of Athole, from Dunkeld to the romantic pass of Killicranky; and as it view of the [illegible] grandeur, variety, and situation, a complete junction with the river Garry, great variety of other agreeable objects, it may, without any exaggeration, be justly deemed one of the most delightful and pleasant spots in the Highlands of Scotland; and as there is plenty of game in all the neighbouring hills, and all kinds of fresh-water fishings on the rivers surrounding the lands, few places are so capable of being made an elegant and complete shooting quarter and goat-whey retreat, for a family of fortune.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Callendar depute-clerk of Session; and schemes of the rental and proven value, with the title-deeds, are in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the signet, to whom application may be made as to further particulars; and Charles Duff, ground-officer, will shew the lands.

Judicial Sale of Durn,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

And the Price farther reduced.

TO be Sold by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d day of June 1786, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands, Barony, and Estate of DURN, with the Teinds and Mill of the same, lying in the parish of Fordyce and shire of Banff; the proven free rent whereof, exclusive of the cess, which is paid by the tenants, is 721 l. 6 s. 4 d. 3-12ths; and the upset price, which originally was 19,467 l. 10s. 6 d. and was afterwards reduced to 18,000 l. is now to be 17,000 l. Sterling.

The valued rent is 952 l. Scots; and those parts of the lands held of the Crown entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county.

The estate is reckoned to contain about 1600 Scots acres, exclusive of a share in an undivided common and moss. It is situated within a quarter of a mile of that populous flourishing sea-port town, called Portsoy, five miles from Banff, and three from Cullen, through all which the great post-road leads, and in that district of the shire called the BOYNE, remarkable for its excellent soil and climate; fertile in all kinds of grain, and of late much distinguished for a spirit of improvement.—The estate is well tenanted, most of the leases nearly expired; and, upon a renewal, it is expected will yield more than double the present rent.—The lands abound with lime-stone, marble, and whin-stone quarries; and on the hill of Durn there are great quantities of white stone, fit for potteries, for which advantageous offers have been made. The lands are also well accommodated with the means of improvement, as the barony has a servitude on the inexhaustible mosses of Park, and, from their vicinity to water-carriage, coal, and every other necessary, are easily procured. The Gardens of Durn are very extensive, and well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds; a considerable part of the estate contiguous to the house is inclosed and subdivided with whin and thorn hedges, with belts of thriving young plantations, which renders the parks remarkably warm and well sheltered. There is likewise a good deal of old planting about the house, on which no value is put.

A new house may be set down at a little distance from the old one, on a more elevated and most eligible spot, in the middle of a rich loamy field of forty acres, well supplied with spring and running water, and diversified with most delightful and extensive prospects of the Moray Frith and adjacent country.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute-clerk of session; and the rental, with a measurement of the estate, in the hands of Andrew Steuart jun. writer to the signet, agent in the sale; to whom, or Mr Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of Session, intending purchasers may apply for other particulars. A plan of the estate lies with Mr James Duff at Banff, factor appointed by the Court; and John Rose, gardener at Durn, will show the grounds.

Judicial Sale of Lands in Ayr-shire.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday 12th July 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

All and Whole that Part and Portion of the Lands of Nethermains, commonly called MAINSMARSHALL, and the Sixteen Shilling Eight Penny Lands of old extent of Mains called MAINSNEILL, lying within the parish of Beith, and shire of Ayr.

The free proven rent, after deduction of minister's stipend, schoolmaster's salary, feu-duties to the superior, and one fifth part of the gross rent for teind, amounts to 41 l. 8 s. 11 d. 5-12ths Sterling. And the proven value of the lands, at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to 957 l. 14 s. 1 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

The above lands hold feu of a subject superior, and are conveniently situated in the neighbourhood of the town of Beith.

The articles of roup, and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of Session.—And for further particulars apply to William Dun writer in Beith, factor on the estate, or William Hay writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

KNOCKANDO AND CRAIGMILL.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 2d day of August next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, in one, two, or three lots, as purchasers shall incline,

All and whole the Lands and Estate of KNOCKANDO and CRAIGMILL, and right by wadset to the superiority of COTTONHILL, all belonging to the late Captain Ludovick Grant of Knockando, and brought to sale at the instance of Elisabeth Grant, his eldest daughter, as apparent heir, with consent of her curators.

LOT I. The Lands of Knockando have a right of fishing salmon in the river Spey, and lie in the parish of Knockando, and sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres, and the proven gross rent of them, as payable by the tenants, is L. 513 18 11

As there is no heritable right produced to the teinds of these lands, a full fifth is, on that account, deducted from the gross rent; *inde*, L. 102 15 9 4-12ths

The feu-duty is also deducted, 1 11 4 8-12ths

104 7 2

The proven free rent is, - L. 409 11 9

Which being valued in the sale at twenty-five years purchase, the upset-price at which the lands are ordained to be exposed, is L. 10,239, 13 s. 9 d. Sterling.

Besides the above gross rent, the tenants pay the land-tax and school-salary, and perform various services, when required, not specially mentioned nor converted in the rental.

It will also occur to those intending to purchase, that although, in the sale, it is necessary, for want of an heritable right, to deduct a fifth for teind, the value of a perpetual right by tack, when ascertained according to the established rules, supposing they are Bishop's tithes, not saleable, is, in a comparative view with the deduction on that account from the rent, a very inconsiderable object, and that, if they are parsonage tithes, they can be purchased at six year's purchase of the free teind, after deducting king's annuity and minister's stipend, which last is, in this case, 19 l. 14 s. 5 d. 4-12ths in money, and 9 bolls of meal, at 8 stone per boll.

There is likewise a fine natural wood, of considerable extent, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, and allar. Besides this natural wood, there are two thriving plantations of firs, the one of them, at an average, about twenty years of age, and occupying about 100 acres, the other planted about the year 1774, neither of which woods, natural or the Salmon valued in the sale: nor is any value put upon fish, in the season, for the proprietor's own family, and might yield some rent, was he disposed to grant a lease of the fishing.

These lands lie upon the north side of the Spey, about ten computed miles from Elgin, and the same from Forres, the two county towns. They are well accommodated, are capable of great improvement, and afford abundance of muir-game. According to a survey made some time ago, their contents are as follow:

	Scots Acres.
Arable Lands, - - -	1368
Grass, - - - -	621
Under Wood, - - -	177
Moss, - - - -	650
Muir and Heath Pasture, - - -	2493
	5109

The mansion-house is neat and commodious, sufficient to accommodate a genteel family; and the offices are suitable to the house, and in the best order. The house is placed upon a rising ground, betwixt two rivulets or burns, which run into Spey in the view of it; and the grounds nigh the house are all covered with natural wood of various kinds, in a thriving state. The river Spey is in front of the house, and runs in view thereof for some distance, in a serpentine course.

The gardens are of considerable extent, and contain great variety of fruit-trees of the best kinds, which bear early and excellent fruit. The grounds around the house are laid out with taste, containing variety of trees and flowering shrubs, and having serpentine walks through them, and along the burns on each side for a considerable space. The conveniencies about this place are great, and the situation truly healthy and beautiful.

The lands hold of the Crown, and the valued rent of them is 628 l. 3 s. 10 d. Scots, which considerably exceeds the sum required for a freehold-qualification in the county.

LOT II. The lands of Craigmill lie in the parish of Dollas, and county aforesaid; they hold of a subject-superior, for payment of a feu-duty of 8 s. 4 d. Scots. There is an heritable right produced to the teinds of these lands, and the proven free rent, after deducting feu-duty, stipend, and school-salary, is 159 l. 4 s. 2 d. 1-12th Sterling, which being valued at twenty-five years purchase, the upset price at which the lands are ordained to be exposed, is 3980 l. 4 s. 4 d. 1-12th Sterling.

These lands lie within four miles of the town of Forres, and about seven from Findhorn, a sea-port town. They are well accommodated with fuel, and every other necessary; afford also plenty of muir-game, and are capable of great improvement.

LOT III. The lands of Cottonhill lie in the parish of Belly, lordship of Enzie, and county of Banff, and hold of the Crown; but as they were disponed in wadset to the said deceased Captain Ludovick Grant, by his Grace Alexander Duke of Gordon, redeemable by his Grace, or his heirs, at Whitsunday 1776, or at any after term, for payment of 20 l. Scots, they are valued at no more in the sale, and are ordained to be exposed at that sum, being 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr Thomas Bruce, depute-clerk of Session; and a copy of these articles, with the rental, title-deeds, and measurement of the estate, may be seen, and any further information had, by applying to Alexander Grant writer, at Mr Isaac Grant's writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Plans of Knockando and Craigmill, lie with Mr Daniel Cruickshank at Archiestown of Ballintomb, factor upon both estates, who will be ready at any time to show the grounds of either estate.

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